









James St. Clair of Boston

## Nixon Names Watergate Attorney

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—President Nixon has named James St. Clair, a Boston trial attorney with a reputation as a brilliant courtroom tactician, to handle the Watergate defense as

impeachment proceedings draw closer in the House. A methodical trial advocate whose apprenticeship in difficult adversary proceedings dates back to the 1954 Senate hearings involving the U.S. Army and Sen. Joseph McCarthy, Mr. St. Clair

will head a staff of a dozen White House attorneys dealing with Watergate-related legal affairs.

The White House announced in San Clemente, Calif., Friday that J. Fred Buzhardt, who has headed Mr. Nixon's special Watergate legal team since May 10, has been elevated to the position of White House counsel. He fills the post last held by John W. Dean 3d, who was fired by Mr. Nixon in the wake of the Watergate disclosures.

Leonard Garment, Mr. Nixon's other principal Watergate attorney, will return to his former position as assistant to the President.

## Boshardt Criticized

Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren made it clear that Mr. St. Clair, 58, is now entirely in charge of the defense. Mr. Buzhardt had been the object of some criticism within the administration because of his handling of the presidential tapes issue.

Mr. St. Clair was described by some of his close associates Friday as a scrupulously thorough planner who routinely compiles elaborate trial books before the start of a case and rarely is surprised by courtroom developments.

He is a registered Republican, but he has defended a number of community ideological opposites, including the Rev. William Sloane Coffin, the Yale University chaplain who was tried in 1968 for conspiring to violate the Selective Service Act in an anti-war demonstration. Mr. St. Clair also defended a Harvard University professor accused in 1968 of contempt of court for refusing to name colleagues who allegedly were Communist sympathizers, and he has been involved for several years in school desegregation cases in Boston.

But his first national exposure as a defense lawyer was in 1964 when he sat alongside Joseph Welch in opposition to Sen. McCarthy in Senate subcommittee hearings investigating alleged Communists in the Army.

## Had Tactical Role

Because Mr. Welch so dominated the public parts of the McCarthy hearings, observers said, Mr. St. Clair's role as a tactician was rarely visible. But, as first assistant to Mr. Welch, he played a major role behind-the-scenes in the case, they said.

Mr. St. Clair normally shuns publicity and his appointment to the White House staff was characteristically carried out in secrecy. He went to San Clemente last week, White House aides said, and met with Mr. Nixon for the first time. He then returned to Washington and quietly moved into an office in the Executive Office Building next to the White House.

Mr. St. Clair was a senior partner in the Boston firm of Ellis Dorr before his appointment. On Friday, Paul S. Helmuth, managing partner of the firm, said, "Mr. St. Clair has resigned and withdrawn from all connection with Ellis Dorr, effective Jan. 2, 1974."

As special counsel to the President, Mr. St. Clair will earn \$42,500 a year, the same amount that Mr. Garment earned as the highest-paid presidential legal adviser.

Before the Watergate disclosures, the President's legal staff consisted of three lawyers, headed by Mr. Dean. In subsequent months, the team was increased to 11 attorneys, costing a reported \$330,000 annually in salaries, to deal with Watergate.

## Canadian's Recorded Praise Of U.S. Becoming Best-Seller

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—A

three-minute recording called "Americans," spoken, not sung, and written by a 29-year-old Canadian in praise of his fellows to the south, is finding wide approval in the United States.

Two million Americans had purchased it by Wednesday, its 16th day of release, putting it at No. 14 on the best-seller chart, which usually is dominated by rock 'n' roll records.

The recording puts its premise on the line in the first sentence: "Americans, this Canadian thinks it's time to speak up for the Americans, the most generous and probably the least-appreciated people on the earth."

It was written in early 1973 as an editorial by Gordon Sinclair, 73, owner of radio station CFRB in Toronto. It was reprinted in newspapers throughout the year. On Dec. 2 over station CKLW, which beams across the border from Canada into Detroit, it was read by Byron MacGregor, 25, also a Canadian.

While he played Paul Simon's "Bridge Over Troubled Water," Mr. MacGregor read Mr. Sinclair's words, written the spring before: "As long as 60 years ago, when I first started to read newspapers, I read of floods in the Yalu River. Who rushed in to help? The money? To help? The Americans did. Today the rich businessmen of the Mississippi is under water and no foreign land has sent a dollar to help."

"Forgave Debts"

"Germany, Japan and, to a lesser extent, Britain and Italy were lifted out of the depression of war by the Americans who poured in billions of dollars and forgave billions of debts. None of these countries today is paying even the interest of its remaining debts to the United States."

"When distant countries are hit

by earthquakes, it is the United States that is there to help. So far this spring, 59 American communities have been flattened by tornadoes. Nobody helped."

"I can name you 5,000 times when the Americans raced to the help of other people in trouble. Can you name me even one time when someone else raced to the Americans in trouble? I don't think there was outside help even during the San Francisco earthquakes."

The essay also mentions the Vietnam war a couple of times, saying that countries which once received Marshall Plan aid have newspapers "writing about the decadent war-mongering Americans." A labor reference says, "Our neighbors have faced it alone and I'm damned tired of hearing them be kicked around. They'll come out of this thing with the flag high and, when they do, they are entitled to triumph their nose over the lands that are gloating over the present troubles."

## "Nobody Has Helped"

The reading ends with the statement that the American Red Cross was told at its annual meeting "that it was broke. This year's disasters have taken their toll and nobody, but nobody, has helped."

Armen Bozadian, head of Detroit's only record company, Westwood, decided to record the reading. An arrangement of "America the Beautiful," a song in the public domain, was made and played by members of the Detroit Symphony.

A separate recording has been produced by Mr. Sinclair, who with Mr. MacGregor went into a recording studio on Thursday to read the "Gettysburg Address" and a few other patriotic statements to put together with "Americans" to make an album.



James D. St. Clair during press conference at his Boston law office Saturday after being named by President Nixon to head White House lawyers handling Watergate defense.

## President Denies Cox Firing Tied to Fears of Jury Action

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 6

(AP)—The White House denied last night a published report that a reason for the firing of Archibald Cox as special Watergate prosecutor was a fear that President Nixon would be named by a grand jury as an indicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up.

The New York Times carried the report in today's editions. White House Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said: "Any story that Mr. Cox was dismissed for such a reason is totally false. Mr. Cox was dismissed because he refused to abide by a presidential instruction."

The Times also quoted well-informed sources as saying that Mr. Cox and his staff had discussed the possibility of naming Mr. Nixon as an indicted co-conspirator as a solution to the constitutional restraint against indicting an incumbent President.

The sources said that no serious consideration was given then to the concept. Interviewed in Tucson, Ariz., last night, Mr. Cox said that he had never considered such action.

## "No Basis"

"There is no basis whatsoever for any supposition that I ever considered naming the President as an indicted co-conspirator in an indictment," he said.

Mr. Cox, who spoke in Tucson at a five-day fund-raising dinner for Rep. Morris K. Udall, D., Ariz., said: "No member of my staff ever made such a recommendation to me. To the best of my knowledge, no member of my staff ever entertained such an idea."

Mr. Cox said that he and former Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson had discussed in the week before his dismissal on Oct. 20 whether Mr. Nixon might be named as an indicted co-conspirator.

"I told the attorney general I wasn't aware of any such plan," Mr. Cox said. "It wouldn't solve anything to name a man as a co-conspirator when we won't indict him. It's a rather questionable practice under these circumstances."

Question by Richardson

The Times story, by Seymour M. Hersh, quoted Mr. Cox in a telephone interview as saying: "Elliot called me up and asked if it was a fact that I was about to come out with such an indictment," the naming of Mr. Nixon as an indicted co-conspirator. Such a designation is usually reserved for those participants in a criminal activity who agree to aid the prosecution by testifying against others involved.

"I said, 'No, it was not a fact,'" Mr. Cox continued, "and Elliot's response was, 'Good. I'll take this back and maybe it'll do some good.'"

"This does confirm that it was being bruited about in the White House," Mr. Cox added. "But I assure you there was no such

thought in my mind. It was just a dream or a nightmare. They (the White House) were having over there."

In a subsequent telephone interview, The Times reported that Mr. Richardson said the matter "probably" had been raised with him by J. Fred Buzhardt, then a special counsel to Mr. Nixon.

"There was conjecture or rumor from some source," Mr. Richardson said, "and I brought it up in a low-key way with Archie."

Mr. Cox was dismissed on Oct. 20 by Solicitor General Robert H. Bork, the acting attorney general, after Mr. Richardson and his deputy resigned rather than follow Mr. Nixon's order to fire Mr. Cox.

In a news conference six days after Mr. Cox was dismissed, Mr. Nixon explained that the ouster occurred after the special prosecutor refused to accede to a "compromise" over the White House tapes. Mr. Cox, who was promised an independent hand by Mr. Richardson when he took the post, had no part in working out the so-called compromise.

The Times reported that sources close to the Watergate investigation headed by Mr. Cox's successor as special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, indicated that there were no plans to name Mr. Nixon as a co-conspirator in a group of cover-up indictments, expected within six weeks.

A White House source defended the firing of Mr. Cox as a co-conspirator, saying: "Rightly or wrongly, we thought that was always a possibility. This kind of thing was inherent in the situation from the outset."

Another source with close White House connections explained that the special prosecutor's office was seriously planning to name Mr. Nixon as an indicted co-conspirator. "We had low-level intelligence from people on Cox's staff," the source said. "That was more than enough to raise questions."

## Saxbe Takes Oath As Justice Chief

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT).

William Barr Saxbe took the oath of office Friday to become the 70th attorney general in U.S. history and the fourth to serve during the Nixon presidency.

Mr. Saxbe, a Republican senator from Ohio until his resignation from Congress Thursday, heads a Justice Department that had been without a formal attorney general since Oct. 20.

In attendance at the oath ceremony was Howard Metzgerbaum, a Democrat who hours earlier had been sworn in as senator to replace Mr. Saxbe. Sen. Metzgerbaum, who was appointed to the office by Ohio's Democratic governor John Gilligan, will serve out the last year of Mr. Saxbe's six-year term.

## Wallace Acts To Dominate Party Caucus

Midterm Convention To Open in December

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 6

(NYT)—Even though he faces a race for governor this year, Gov. George C. Wallace has given his general approval to "an organizational master plan" to dominate the midterm Democratic National Convention in December in Kansas City.

According to Charles S. Snider, Gov. Wallace's chief of staff for national affairs, there will be a vigorous campaign "to elect pro-Wallace delegates from every state." The convention is the party's first such meeting between regular conventions.

"We look upon it as a trial run," Mr. Snider said. "Then we can correct our mistakes and go for the nomination in 1976—if that be the governor's wish."

## Party Charter

The main purpose of the so-called miniconvention is to debate and approve a national Democratic party charter.

Mr. Snider said that as soon as all states submitted plans for delegate selection by the Feb. 1 deadline to the National Democratic Committee, "we are planning to have a two or three-day conference with around five representatives from each state" to discuss campaign strategy.

This organizational effort will be headed by Hall Timanus, a Houston lawyer and a Wallace supporter who is a member of the national committee.

## Attorney Ready

"We have attorneys in just about every state who have indicated they will work in this effort," Mr. Snider said.

"We can't depend on the governor at this point" to do much personal work in the national drive, he said. Since Gov. Wallace will be involved in his race for re-election this spring, two candidates, including Sen. Gen. Eugene McLean of Huntsville, are already campaigning against Gov. Wallace.

## Disclosure Law Is Held Legal in Washington State

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 6 (AP).

Citing the public's right to know how money and persuasion influence government, the Washington State Supreme Court has upheld what may be the nation's toughest disclosure law for public officials and lobbyists.

In a 7-2 decision Friday, the state court said that all state officials, from congressmen and the governor on down to local fire commissioners, must file an extensive yearly report of their personal finances and business dealings.

The disclosure law was written and adopted in 1972 and came under legal attack on a number of fronts. Gov. Dan Evans was an early supporter of the initiative, which also requires registration of lobbyists, full reporting of campaign finances and limitation of campaign spending.

The high court also upheld so-called bounty-hunter provisions, which permit citizens to turn in officials and lobbyists who fail to report their activities. The citizen collects one-half of any judgment.

## Karate Films Banned

AMMAN, Jan. 6 (UPI)—The

Information Ministry has banned karate movies throughout Jordan. The announcement yesterday said such films have "a bad influence on spectators."

## Rep. Aspin Pressures Air Force; General's Private Flight Canceled

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (NYT)—With a new release and a few critical comments, Rep. Les Aspin has succeeded in saving 24,000 gallons of aviation gasoline that an Air Force general had wanted to use on a flying inspection trip to Europe.

After the Aspin protest Friday the Air Force reconsidered and decided it was not necessary for Brig. Gen. William R. Yost, the chief of staff of the Air Force Communications Service, to take his own plane on a two-week inspection trip of communications facilities in Europe.

The Air Force has ordered that Gen. Yost take one of the regular flights of the Military Airlift Command for the trip. The order was issued several hours after Rep. Aspin, D., Wis., had made public a "priority" message sent by Gen. Yost to Air Force commanders, outlining his plan for a two-week trip to England, West Germany, Italy, Turkey and Spain.

Rep. Aspin estimated that the flight, aboard a DC-6 scheduled to leave today, would have consumed at least 24,000 gallons of fuel—an estimate not disputed by the Air Force.

In his news release, Rep. Aspin asked: "How can we talk about limiting the ordinary citizen to 35 gallons per month while generals throw away 24,000 gallons on two-week trips to Europe?"

## U.S. Marijuana Use Exceeds Estimates, Senate Study Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee estimates that the makings for more than 5 billion marijuana and hashish cigarettes entered the United States last year.

That was enough to provide nearly 20 "joints" for every man, woman and child in the country and indicates that "consumption far exceeds any previous estimates," it said in a report made public yesterday.

The subcommittee's estimate was based on drug-enforcement administration figures on seizures of marijuana and hashish, both products of the cannabis plant, for the first nine months of 1973. Projecting those figures for the final three months of the year, the estimate assumes that roughly 10 times as much marijuana and hashish gets into the country as is seized by authorities.

Sen. James O. Eastland, chairman of the subcommittee, called the estimate a "conservative rule of thumb" and said that it indicated total consumption of marijuana in 1973 was roughly 17 million pounds and, of hashish, about 500,000 pounds.

The subcommittee began an investigation of the world drug situation and its impact on internal security in 1972.

## Pro-Marijuana Effort

Sen. Eastland said that "the pandemic use of marijuana and hashish has been brought about, in part, by a militant pro-marijuana propaganda campaign conducted by many new-left organizations and by the entire underground press."

And it has been stimulated, perhaps in a major degree, by a number of highly

publicized reports, some official, some unofficial, which have taken a ready benign attitude toward marijuana.

He said that Dr. Olav J. Braenden, director of the UN Narcotics Laboratory in Geneva, told the subcommittee last year that, among other things, researchers have found that "cannabis occurs in the brain and gonads in the manner of DDT; that it produces fetal deformities in animals, in addition to abortions and stillbirths, in a manner that resembles the damage done by that pesticide; that it results in breakage and serious damage to human chromosomes, and that it seriously reduces the body's ability to produce DNA, a critical component of all cells, including the reproductive cells."

## Death Sentence Given In U.S. Killing of 6

DONALDSONVILLE, Ga., Jan. 6 (UPI)—Carl J. Isaacs Jr., 19,

the first of three Maryland prison escapees to go on trial for the killing of six members of a farm family in this area, was convicted last week on six counts of first-degree murder. He was then sentenced to die in the electric chair on Feb. 15.

Isaacs, whose brother Billy, 16, had testified against him, hunched over, biting his fingernails, as each of the 12 jurors was polled on the verdict. The defense said it would appeal.

Still to be tried are two others who, like Carl Isaacs, allegedly shot five men of the Alday family dead on the Alday farm last May 15. The wife of one of the Aldays was slain after being raped repeatedly, police said.

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## Tapes and Impeachment

It is clear that by asking for the mass transfer of more than 500 presidential tapes and documents, the Senate Watergate committee made a tactical error. It revived the still unsettled question of presidential privilege in a form which gives Mr. Nixon and his lawyers the right to claim that that committee is on a fishing expedition—that is, that it hopes to search at large through a variety of material, rather than examine pin-pointed evidence of specific materiality to its work.

Whether this is within the committee's powers can, of course, be debated at length. Sen. Ervin denies that the President has any constitutional authority to withhold evidence demanded by an authorized committee. The President insists that he must determine what can be turned over to the committee. And the law of the matter remains in doubt.

This repetition of an old confrontation could have been averted by an earlier agreement by the President, Congress and the courts on some method of screening presidential tapes and papers to preserve legitimate confidentiality while fulfilling the proper roles of congressional committees and the courts with respect to the investigation of criminal acts. It could also have been in part avoided had the committee confined its legal action to some particular evidence that would seem obviously necessary. But between President Nixon's original assertions of virtually unlimited executive privilege and the present sweeping claims of the committee, a new collision became inevitable.

This is unfortunate, because some grey areas between the separated powers under the Constitution allow a more practical form of government. It is also unfortunate because it may well be irrelevant to the main

issue before the nation: Shall Mr. Nixon be impeached? Because the vagueness of what, in constitutional word and spirit, constitutes an impeachable offense, this matter may well be decided, less upon specific acts and the President's responsibility for them, than upon far broader grounds of national (and political) interest.

For example, the most powerful argument for impeachment at this moment does not rest on whether Mr. Nixon can be successfully convicted of specific wrongful association with the illegal acts of some of his appointees, but whether the whole Watergate mess has so weakened the Nixon administration that the only answer is a new president. It might be pointed out that a recent Roper poll shows that 79 percent of those questioned believe that Mr. Nixon is connected directly with one or more serious offenses—but a slim majority is still opposed to impeachment. If, assuming that the House would bring impeachment proceedings, the Senate reacted in the way the public has done, Mr. Nixon would not be convicted. Would this, as advocates of impeachment contend, clear the air?

Presumably, evidence in the tapes and documents would do no more than confirm or refute some particulars of the public impression of Mr. Nixon's personal complicity in various aspects of Watergate. Neither would free him from responsibility, as head of the administration for the acts of his agents (which he has, in fact, assumed). Successful impeachment would depend, to a very large degree, on quite different factors—to be precise, on votes in Congress. The quarrel over the tapes, which once loomed so large and which is still significant as a matter of precedent, has become, for the major problem, a diversion.

## Cooperation on Oil

Secretary of State Kissinger's warning that worldwide depression and economic suicide lie ahead if the industrial nations persist in dealing separately and competitively with the energy crisis is blunt talk, but long overdue.

Mr. Kissinger proposes a high-level Energy Action Group of the United States, West Europe, Japan and Canada to lay down a vast program of collaborative action to overcome the medium and long-term energy shortage. The aim is to obtain assurance of required energy supplies at reasonable cost by encouraging consumers to conserve energy and to use existing supplies more rationally, by developing alternative energy sources and by providing producers an incentive to increase their supply. The personal effort President Nixon plans to initiate this week to persuade America's allies to join in this far-reaching project should help elicit more favorable responses than have been forthcoming so far.

But what primarily concerns the Europeans and Japanese is the immediate energy shortage. Here, fear of further Arab retaliation impedes a common front with the United States since West Europe and Japan are dependent on the Arabs for two-thirds

or more of their oil, while American dependence is only about 10 percent. Without a generous United States offer to share more equitably the burdens of energy shortfalls, America's allies can hardly be expected to risk the joint approach to the oil producers that alone could discourage further economic warfare and monopolistic price gouging.

A joint approach could in fact alter the whole bargaining basis between the oil producing and consuming nations. The industrial countries obviously have need of Arab oil; but it is equally true that the Arab countries have need of the industrial nations' manufactured and agricultural goods, military equipment, shipping, financial markets and investment outlets. Moreover, a common front of the oil consumers, coupled with a restriction of nonessential uses and urgent development of other energy resources, would reduce demand for the oil that the Arabs must sell to survive.

Once the industrial countries pursue a united policy, their power to exert economic countermeasures will be immense, while the intolerable threat of economic disaster at the hands of the oil producers will correspondingly diminish.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### International Opinion

#### The Elections in Israel

What is needed in Israel is less a change of parties in government than a change of generations. Such a change is, of course, inevitable in the long run, but it needs to come quickly if the chance of peace is not to be lost. The call for a new leadership after the October war came from inside the Labor party as well as outside and now that the election is over it is sure to be renewed. Mrs. Meir herself is said to be more than ever anxious for a well earned retirement. Her party has lost votes to doves as well as hawks. The case for a new leadership which can combine strength with flexibility is surely overwhelming.

—From the Times (London).

The Israeli electorate's overwhelming preoccupation with security and defensible borders will have been only partly responsible for the gains made by the right. The other important factor has been disillusionment with the Labor leadership and the domination of the party machine by a small number of veteran politicians. At the very least it can be said that the Israeli political

scene is in a state of flux and that the formation of a strong government will be difficult to achieve. The odds are that another election will have to be held.

—From the Financial Times (London).

#### Spain's Retreat From Europe

Madrid's new cabinet constitutes a shift to the right only in a limited sense. The previous government under Carrero Blanco was already so rightist that, aside from the ultra-Falangists, it would be hard to imagine anything further in that direction. But the old cabinet included some brilliant men, resolute intellectuals, some of whom had recognized that Spain can hardly have a future without moving closer to the rest of Europe. The new ministers, however, would regard that premise as an unproved theory.

The new cabinet unquestionably puts Europe in the background. Spain has again retreated behind the Pyrenees. Its fate is now being guided by men whose accustomed field of action is routine reception halls, secret passageways and the back stairs of the Spanish ministries.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 7, 1899

NEW YORK—The fast mail arrived at San Francisco yesterday afternoon two hours behind the scheduled time owing to storms in the Rockies, but eleven hours ahead of the former fastest record. The 3,348 miles were made in 91 hours and 45 minutes. When the train reached Ogden yesterday, it was 23 hours ahead of the former scheduled time. From there, the 889 miles were covered in 27 hours and 13 minutes.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 7, 1924

MUNICH—The poor inhabitants of Landsberg-am-Lech, the present abode of the Bavarian Fascist leader Adolf Hitler, are overcome with joy at his presence, and hope that he will stay there indefinitely. Their joy is due to the fact that Hitler's diet is enriched by delicious foodstuffs which are sent to him in such quantities by his disciples that they have to be distributed to the townsfolk to prevent decay.

#### 'New Slaves'

In France, where most of the North African colonies are sometimes referred to contemptuously as "the new slaves," there have been frightening signs of prejudices against these willing hands who helped make the European miracle possible. De facto ghettos have been created; apartment owners refuse to rent to these visitors, and France has seen brutal killings and gangland wars, primarily aimed at Algerians.

Most of the temporary workers are already set apart from host-

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



## Europe's Disagreeable Squeeze

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Two key factors in West Europe's economic boom had been availability of ample cheap supplies of energy and ample cheap supplies of labor. Now, with cheap petroleum finished, the huge work force imported into Common Market countries from less industrialized areas—like Algeria, Morocco, Spain, Portugal, south Italy, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia—will find itself progressively more idle.

This force therefore must inevitably be extruded back to its varying points of origin. This movement could present serious social problems in the regions from which these unskilled laborers come, spreading or increasing the risk of social chaos and political unrest and giving some borderland countries into depression.

As West Europe recovered from the disaster of World War II—aided initially by the Marshall Plan, then by rapid expansion during the Korean conflict, and finally by the pooling of resources and talent accomplished by the growing Common Market—an era of affluence developed.

#### Job Vacuum

Rising living standards, and the spread of new industries requiring special aptitudes and ready to pay for them, attracted the lower level of Europe's own employment reservoir to relatively skilled jobs. This left a vacuum of less attractive, less well-paid positions to be filled.

The Mediterranean basin primarily supplied the filler: lands which were not Common Market members, except for Italy, whose south has always been disfavored and which had a surplus of available workers.

There is no accurate statistic on the number of foreigners attracted to temporary jobs in Europe by this phenomenon. Thousands of workers entered the area illegally, across the Pyrenees, smuggled on ships into France or by airplane (mainly Palestine) into England.

Patrick Hillery, social affairs commissioner for the Common Market, estimates that its nine member nations employ four million immigrants. The Economist of London wrote recently that there were eight million or more—plus four million or so dependents. Without question, if an employment squeeze starts, these foreigners will be the first to suffer.

As it is, they do a large share of Europe's dirty work—from domestic service to street cleaning—and they are often treated like indentured labor. Officially, Germans call them guest workers, but unofficially one can hear them referred to as "the niggers of Europe," even if the bulk of those in the Federal Republic are Yugoslav, Turkish or Greek.

nationally by language and education. The more privileged classes no longer are willing to accept cheap, unpleasant jobs in their own countries. Throughout Western Europe's railway terminals and bus stops one can see signs in Turkish or Portuguese giving directions or information. And linguistic apartheid is often enhanced by prejudice.

Nevertheless, the immigrants have been ready to put up with unpleasant attitudes because they need work—which is unavailable at home—and can earn better money in the West. Moreover, their departure for Common Market employment has generally been encouraged by their native lands, which receive regular financial contributions from laborers abroad to support families left behind.

Now, however, this curious situation—which, in some ways, instigated by economics, produced situations similar to the forced labor exacted by Nazis when they

occupied Europe—is clearly coming to an end. There cannot help but be a change in an arrangement which saw 14,000 foreign workers employed in the German Ford factory work force of 35,000 in Cologne this year.

What happens next? West European countries, tightening their belts and shifting production schedules to meet stringent restrictions imposed by the end of cheap petroleum supplies, obviously will extend the immigrants before they let their own nations queue up for jobs. And when the immigrants swarm home to native lands already struggling with unemployment problems, their own situation can only go from bad to worse.

Finally, a substantial source of income—the remittances sent regularly by the laborers in foreign fields—will dry up, aggravating tendencies to economic crisis that already exist. The outlook is unpleasant—and could, in some cases, be disastrous.

## Thoughts on Impeachment

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—It is my impression that it is widely unknown how many of the militant youths are spending their vacations from college pressing for the impeachment of President Nixon. Not that there is anything surreptitious in the effort, on the contrary. The students seek publicity, and the experience of yesterday, when their brothers were organizing against the Vietnam war, is fresh in the memory. Yale University appears to be an administrative center for the drive for impeachment, which is backed by the editors of all eight Ivy League colleges.

After the Thanksgiving vacation, a Yale student writing in the college newspaper explained the drive carefully to students and faculty. You see, he said, in the end all problems are really political. We can spend the rest of our lives deciding whether or not what Nixon has done is impeachable in the sense that Madison or Hamilton or Marshall might have defined "impeachable." But that which is impeachable is really that which Congress judges to be impeachable, and Congress is, in the end, our creature. Accordingly he urged that during the vacation period students should hector their congressmen, particularly those in the Judiciary Committee, to bring in a verdict for impeachment. And, of course, it is everywhere acknowledged that Con-

gress, when it reconvenes in mid-January, will have a much clearer idea than it now has whether the American people want impeachment.

Concerning the situation, a few observations:

It is likely that the direction being taken by the students will lead to a very great frustration. To lead the fight for impeachment from the streets both plays into Mr. Nixon's hands tactically, and reinforces, strategically, the opposition to impeachment. Precisely what will stiffen the resistance to impeachment is mob action. Mob action can cause accomplishment of political objectives. When after the 1974 elections the majority of the people voted to keep Leopold King, Paul-Henri Spaak led the fight in the streets to force him to abdicate: which he did, bequeathing Belgium to a king who, so to speak, has never been heard from since. Those who fear a catastrophic executive will stiffen their opposition to Nixon's impeachment precisely as the pressure for it comes from, or seems to come from, the hot blood of American college students, elicited by campus liberalism.

Many months ago, before the talk of impeachment was general, I ventured a distinction worth re-emphasizing. It is this: that as things have worked out in the American experience, the impeachment of a President is something we resort to not when we desire to punish a president, but when we desire to replace him. A president (I elaborated) takes on some of the functions, and concurrently some of the immunities, of the sovereign. Accordingly he is not tossed out because of a general corruption, or because he has pushed his power in extra-constitutional ways. President Grant was not impeached, nor was Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Impeachment is for when you decide that the man must be removed. It is the greatest test of the situation that, when that moment comes,

## U.S. Arms Spending Lags While Soaring

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon administration will press Congress to let defense spending soar a staggering \$8 billion over a year ago, but even that increase will fall to match Soviet military gains.

The defense budget for fiscal year 1975, beginning July 1, was decided on last week amid typical confusion at the Nixon White House. It calls for spending at least \$87 billion—far more than expected.

Yet that astronomical figure is almost wholly the result of inflation, military pay increases voted by Congress and special aid to Israel during the Yom Kippur war. It does not even pretend to solve U.S. problems in the race with Moscow for technological supremacy.

Nothing could more dimly underline the dangerous predicament of U.S. defense today. Thanks to the crushing burden of the all-volunteer armed services, military pay makes up an ever-larger percentage of the budget. Thus, the grim prospect: rising defense spending that fails to prevent dangerous Soviet superiority in weapons—other words, running as fast as possible but still not keeping up.

What further complicates this are vagaries of federal budgeting. While the anti-defense bloc in Congress boasts of a \$2 billion-plus cut in the Pentagon budget, that cut affects authorizations for future years only. In truth, the \$79 billion listed for defense in fiscal year 1974, ending June 30, actually climbed to \$80 billion.

This confused none other than Roy Ash, President Nixon's imperious budget chief. Desperately trying to control ballooning spending, Mr. Ash took \$77 billion away from the Pentagon for fiscal 1974 minus the \$2 billion cut—as his starting defense figure, aiming to keep the fiscal 1975 projection around \$80 billion.

Screams of outrage came from the Pentagon, aided no little by domestic counselor Melvin R. Laird. The former secretary of defense, leaving the Nixon administration for good Feb. 1, said a parting gesture convinced the budget-makers that \$87 billion is really a bare-bones minimum. The arithmetic is grim but simple. Taking the real fiscal 1974 spending figure—\$80 billion—as the starting point, more than \$5 billion must be added for inflation and the inexorable salary demands of the all-volunteer army, plus \$1.5 billion for the Yom Kippur war. The grand total at around \$87 billion has now been accepted at the White House.

But that total, the Joint Chiefs of Staff believe, will not prevent the Soviet Union from overtaking the U.S. in conventional arms in the late 1970s. It would limit research and development spending to one-half the Kremlin's and would provide ship construction funds far less than Russia's. Laird would be the first to admit that the budget battle he won in the White House last week still leaves the United States short.

But the needed increases for research and development seem unattainable on Capitol Hill, partly because the overall federal budget, including a variety of new,

high-cost welfare programs, has become so gargantuan. Moreover, the anti-defense bloc in Congress remains formidable.

Pentagon officials had hoped that Israel's reliance on sophisticated new U.S. weaponry in rolling back the Arab armies last fall would stiffen liberal Democrats passionately devoted to Israel, but so far there is no such conversion.

Nor is there a sign that a divided Pentagon is preparing any national propaganda campaign for defense spending. The rupture between Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and Deputy Secretary William Clements is so severe that two rival secretaries of defense seem to be in office today, Pentagon experts say.

Finally, there is President Nixon. Fighting against the energy crisis and for his political survival, he shows neither desire nor ability to lead any crusade for national defense. That's why the \$87-billion defense budget—carrying deadly dangerous portents for the future—is the most that can be expected.

### Letters

#### The Terrorists

How many helpless, hapless, innocent people have been murdered by Palestinian terrorists of late? (27 at Lod in 1972, 3 and 47 wounded in Athens 1973, 33 and more many more in Rome and Athens the other day, to cite only the more striking figures.) No one is innocent? True: no more than the victims of Lidice and Oradour. At least, in the last place, the Nazi murderers were soldiers risking their lives for a cause. Nor was the cause, how many Palestinians caught after killing men, women, children, or holding them to ransom, have paid for it with their lives? Their treatment is reminiscent of that which arrested Nazi thugs received in the courts of Federal Germany. The sympathy or cowardice of their judges made sure that they would not have to bear the responsibility of their acts, only enjoy their excitement.

Of course, for the terrorist, action is thrilling; talking about it afterwards even more. The latter is almost assured when terrorist actions take place against unarmed civilians. And when terrorists captured quickly becomes a terrorist released. Why shouldn't he be released, when the ruling philosophy has largely shifted the notion of responsibility from the personal to the public plane, when authorities supposed to protect the security of their subjects cannot protect their own, when the professional keepers of the public conscience (Le Monde, etc.) raise only a feeble bleat at crimes committed by others than their usual quarry (the U.S. etc.)? "No money is not angry. She is only very hurt!"

We in the Western world are certainly responsible for the Palestinian problem. Without our (continuing) subsidies, the Palestinian refugees of 1948 could not have been kept in camps, to breed and multiply, by Arab governments determined to prevent integration, their settlement, and the waning of the issue their suffering agglomerations represented. We hoped that if we paid enough (little enough!) for long enough, the Palestinians would somehow go away. Now Arab governments hope so too. The Palestinians won't.

But sympathy for their plight should not mean tolerance for terrorism. Even the laws of war, if this be, have limits. Until political blackmailers and terrorists are eliminated by every means at hand, and there are many, those who condone or admire them will continue to think, with good reason, that those on whom they prey, at small personal risk and with no fear of retaliation, are nothing but hot air.

EUOEN WEBER

Paris.

#### To Buchwald

This is an open letter to Art Buchwald. Thank you, dear Art, for all the laughs you have given us throughout the years. They are especially hard to come by lately and, therefore, all the more appreciated. We laugh through our tears and we laugh wildly—but we still laugh.

Thank you for your "Christmas Present" (your column of Dec. 23d) and thank you for putting our world in the perspective it now belongs—namely the ridiculous. Without your humor it would be hard to get through any week, month or year. Please keep us smiling through 1974. It will be our only salvation.

HILDA MARTON, Ascona, Switzerland.



## Obituaries

### Sir Denis Brogan, 73, Historian, Journalist

LONDON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Sir Denis Brogan, 73, whose books, articles and lectures gave two generations of Britons a better understanding of the United States, died yesterday in a private hospital in Cambridge.

Sir Denis was professor of political science at Cambridge University from 1959 to 1983 and then emeritus professor. His work brought him degrees and other honors from academic institutions in the United States, Canada and France. His understanding of France's history and institutions was, perhaps, second only to his insight into things American. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Philosophical Society.

Sir Denis—he was knighted in 1965—also taught at University College London, and the London School of Economics. He was a fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, before he became professor of political science at Cambridge.

But his books, starting with "The American Political System" (1953), had any reader, had a wider audience than just students and history buffs. And it became a wider still with his regular ap-



Sir Denis Brogan

pearances on popular radio quiz programs. Sir Denis was born in Glasgow. His health was bad and he spent much of the time between the ages of 13 and 18 reading prodigiously on his own. With his quick mind and photographic memory, the facts, it seemed, were always at his command on a wide range of subjects. He wrote many articles for newspapers and magazines, usually under the byline D. W. Brogan.

Some editorials in the Times of London were written by him. After attending Glasgow University he went to study at Balliol College, Oxford, and at Harvard. He had lived in Paris, Rome and New York before he had even made a brief stay in London. When he published "The English People" in 1948 the fact that he was able to look at England with a degree of detachment added to its interest. He had much success with it as he did with "The American Problem," which came out the following year and pointed up the differences rather than the similarities of Americans and Britons. He wrote 10 books on America.

His books on France were fewer but very highly regarded. "The Development of Modern France, 1870-1939" came out in 1940 at the time of the French collapse in World War II. In this closely knit history he showed how governmental weaknesses had exposed France to corruption and irresponsible parliamentarianism. Events at that very moment were bearing out his views.

His informative "U.S.A., An Outline of the Country, Its People and Institutions" was published in 1941. It seemed to be a labor of love while his "America in the Modern World" appeared more critical of some aspects of American life: McCarthyism, economic imperialism in Latin America and the concentration on private enterprise sometimes to the detriment of public service. He married Miss Owen Kendall, an archaeologist. They had three sons and a daughter.

JOSEPH COLLINS.

### Solzhenitsyn Reportedly Says He Expects Arrest and Trial

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn reportedly told two French lawyers at his apartment in Moscow last Monday that he expected to be arrested and tried for the foreign publication of his new book, "The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956."

According to the lawyers, who represent a little known Paris-based group for the defense of human rights, the Nobel laureate said that "I'm going to have a trial. It's possible." But he reportedly added that he had had no direct word from Soviet authorities up to that time.

He was quoted as saying: "I've lived a lot. I was in prison. I will carry on."

The two lawyers, Jean-Michel Perard, 27, and Elisabeth Pluget, 27, said that the author and his wife, Natalya, conversed in whispers in Russian, English and German or wrote questions and

answers on slips of paper. They said that Mr. Solzhenitsyn burned the paper in an ashtray when the boudoir interview was over. Mr. Solzhenitsyn reportedly told his visitors that he believed Boris D. Pankin, the head of the new Soviet copyright agency, would take action against him and his publishers abroad. In an interview in Moscow just before Mr. Solzhenitsyn's latest work was published in Russian—here 10 days ago, Mr. Pankin left no doubt that his agency would sue foreign publishers of works by Soviet dissidents and would prosecute Soviet citizens who delivered the works to the publishers.

According to the lawyers, who represent the International Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Man, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said that he could be prosecuted for transgressing Article 70 of the Russian Republic's Criminal Code, which forbids the writing or dissemination of anti-Soviet works.

At a news conference in the committee's apartment headquarters here Friday night, the lawyers quoted the author as saying he realized that the risks of what he had done were great and that he was not afraid of the possible consequences. They described his demeanor as calm and "determined," almost happy, particularly when he spoke about "The Gulag Archipelago" and the birthday of a son who was 3 years old on the day of the lawyers' visit.

Support by Intellectuals  
MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Mr. Solzhenitsyn today received the first support from within the Soviet Union for his new book, a documentary on the Soviet prisons and secret police. The support was expressed in a statement by a group of intellectual leaders that included nuclear physicist Andrei D. Sakharov. It said that the rights of an author to write and publish what his conscience dictated was "one of the most basic in a civilized society" and could not be limited to state borders. The statement was also signed by writers Alexander Galich, Vladimir Mayakovsky and Vladimir Volynsky and by Moscow University mathematician Prof. Igor Shafarevich. Mr. Solzhenitsyn, Mr. Galich and Mr. Mayakovsky have all been expelled from the Soviet Writers' Union.

### Belfast Gunmen Hold a British Soldier Hostage

BELFAST, Jan. 6 (AP).—A soldier was kidnapped and held hostage in connection with the fatal shooting of a Belfast Protestant, the British Army said today. The army identified the kidnapped man as William Horner, an 18-year-old private in the Irish Rangers who was here on home leave. A group of armed men seized Pvt. Horner early today as he came out of a fish-and-chips shop and bundled him into a car. He was due to return to his unit in West Germany on Tuesday. Later, an anonymous caller telephoned a Belfast newspaper and said Pvt. Horner had been kidnapped by a Protestant organization. The caller said the soldiers would not be released until a public inquiry was held into the killing of Alexander Howell Dec. 28 during a disturbance in the Protestant Shankill district of Belfast. Eyewitnesses said Mr. Howell, a father of four, was shot by a British soldier while he was trying to stop the trouble. The anonymous caller added: "No harm will come to Horner provided that the murderer running about the streets in British Army uniform is taken off and subjected to a public inquiry." He threatened that more soldiers would be kidnapped until an inquiry was held.

### Clocks in U.S. Are Set Back To Save Fuel

From Wire Dispatches  
NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Clocks were set one hour ahead in most of the United States today in a move to cut fuel consumption by using more daylight. The Federal Energy Office expects a national saving of 100,000 to 150,000 barrels of oil a day during daylight-saving time, normally only in use during the summer months. The assumption is that Americans use more light for their early evening activities than they do in the pre-dawn period. There may be some saving in fuel for heating, too, but experts appear to be less certain of that. The law providing for the experiment in year-round daylight-saving time will continue through April, 1975. In the interval, states are to be done to determine whether or not the change does save energy.

Some parts of the country are being exempted at the start. Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and most of Indiana are automatically exempted. An announcement Friday from the Uniform Time Office of the Department of Transportation said that Arizona also would receive an exemption through April, 1975, while the northeast corner of Oregon and most of Idaho, except for the northern panhandle, would receive temporary exemptions. The purpose of the temporary exemptions is to give the state legislatures a chance to decide whether they want to be excluded for the entire year or a quarter. The governor of Kentucky will be authorized to redraw the time-zone lines within his state to put on Central Time, everything except 12 counties near Cincinnati and Huntington, W. Va. The 12 will be on Eastern Time. With these changes, the entire state will go on daylight saving. Even proponents of daylight-saving time concede that it will be an added inconvenience and perhaps, sometimes a hazard to schoolchildren in the pre-dawn darkness unless schools change their hours. Some are believed to be planning to do that. The main objection to 12-month daylight saving, however, comes from farmers who must do their work according to the schedule of light and darkness, not by the clock.

#### MEMORIAL SERVICE

STEVE SALER MEMORIAL SERVICE. A memorial service for the former New York Times correspondent, lost at sea, will be held on Sunday, January 13, 1974, 1:30 p.m. at Temple Adath Israel on the Main Line, Old Lancaster Road and Highland Avenue, Merion, Pennsylvania. The family extends its invitation to its friends to attend. Memorial gifts may be sent to the New York State Bar Association, 100 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10018.



Siqueiros mural, "The March of Humanity," believed to be world's largest (note workmen at base). Covering nearly 50,000 square feet, it was painted in 1963 at artist's home.

### One of Nation's 3 Greatest

### David Siqueiros, 77, Mexican Muralist, Dies

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 6 (AP).—Mexican muralist David Alfaro Siqueiros, 77, died this morning of cancer.

For Mr. Siqueiros, last of the three great Mexican muralists, painting was inseparable from politics. He was a veteran of two civil wars and was jailed several times for his Communist beliefs. The two other muralists were Jose Clemente Orozco, who died in 1949, and Diego Rivera, who died in 1957.

Mr. Siqueiros once abandoned painting for several years to organize leftist labor unions. Some of his most prolific periods as an artist came while he was jailed for political activities. His largest and last major work, "The March of Humanity," covers the walls of the Polyforum, an octagonal building in the Hotel de Mexico complex in Mexico City.

Forefear Figures  
In that vast mural, Mr. Siqueiros sculptured forefear figures for the inside and outside of the Polyforum in metal and clay, and painted them with acrylics and silicoes.

"The March of Humanity," which he considered his most important work, depicts man's struggle through slavery and social turmoil, his march "to the democratic bourgeois revolution" and "the revolution of the future" and "man on the surface of the moon."

He was born in Santa Rosalia de Camargo, Chihuahua, in northwestern Mexico, and ran away from home at the age of 15. He got his first taste of politics in a student strike at San Carlos Art Academy in Mexico City. He joined the army of Gen. Venustiano Carranza in 1914 and rose to captain in four years of fighting in the Mexican Revolution. Mr. Siqueiros returned to art

after the war and worked with other Mexican artists on murals in Mexico City and Guadalajara. But by 1926 his political activities left little time for painting. He became secretary of the Mexican Communist party.

His attention returned to painting when he was jailed in 1930. When confined in the village of Taxco, he produced more than 100 large canvases in less than a year, most of them on themes of social justice. Then for two years he went from one country to another in exile. During that period he experimented with automobile paint and new concepts of composition. He exhibited, lectured and wrote articles.

Most of the countries he visited deported him or threatened to do so because of his calls for a new social order. He returned to Mexico in 1934 but three years later left to fight for the Republicans in the Spanish Civil War. In 1939, he again returned to Mexico and became embroiled in attacks on former Soviet leader Leon Trotsky. The artist was accused of masterminding a machine-gun attack on Trotsky several months before the Russian was murdered with a pick-ax.

### 4-Nation Search For Killers of 2 At Swiss Border

OBERRIET, Switzerland, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Police in four countries were searching today for two bandits armed with sub-machine guns who shot and killed two customs officers last night at this tiny Swiss-Austrian border post.

Police believed that the men, who escaped in a stolen car, were part of a four-man gang who robbed a bank of 200,000 Swiss francs (\$80,000) at the Swiss town of Buchs, 12 miles south of here. The car later was found abandoned, but submerged in Lake Constance, 20 miles north of here, but a police hunt failed to find any trace of the men.

Police in neighboring Austria, West Germany and Italy were alerted to help in the search. After last night's "robbery," two of the men were believed to have gone on foot along the shore of the Rhine to Oberriet, where they attacked the customs post before dawn and stole the car.

### Barker Is Released In Watergate Appeal

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, Fla., Jan. 6 (UPI).—Watergate conspirator Bernard L. Barker was freed Friday from the minimum security federal prison here pending an appeal of his conviction. Barker was released into the custody of U.S. marshals who accompanied him to Washington for a hearing before a federal judge on his bond arrangement. Barker originally pleaded guilty to participating in the burglary of the Democratic party headquarters in the Watergate complex. He was sentenced to 18 months to 5 years.

### UN Requested to Aid Jailed Intellectuals

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 6 (NYT).—PEN, the writers' organization, has appealed to the United Nations to seek the release of writers and scholars imprisoned for so-called "intellectual crimes."

In letters to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and to the 135 member nations, PEN called on the world organization to help create "an international climate of creativity and freedom." PEN, which counts poets, essayists and novelists, asked that 1974 be designated "world amnesty year," during which governments would be called on to pardon all those imprisoned or exiled on charges relating to their expression of ideas, artistic work or dissent.

### China, Japan Sign Trade Pact Cutting Back Tariff Barriers

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (WP).—China and Japan signed a full-scale international trade agreement yesterday, the first pact between the two Asian powers since they normalized their relations 15 months ago.

In ceremonies in Peking, the two nations also agreed to allow 11 permanent news correspondents from each side. Progress was reported toward early conclusion of future accords on shipping and fisheries. However, there was no sign of an immediate breakthrough regarding a long-awaited aviation agreement, which is complicated by Japan's heavy airline traffic with Taiwan.

It is characteristic of their postwar relationship that a commercial agreement was the first to be concluded between them, and that the Japanese emissary traveled to Peking to sign the document.

Despite the absence of formal diplomatic relations until September, 1972, trade has been flowing between the two neighbors for more than 20 years. Until recently, the transactions took place under annual bilateral memoranda in which Chinese officials bitterly attacked the Japanese government for "militarism" and collaboration with "U.S. imperialism."

The "annual humiliation" by China as the price of trade is not repeated in the trade agreement signed yesterday, which speaks of expanded economic relations on the basis of "mutual equality" and "friendly consultation." The three-year agreement calls for extension of most-favored nation treatment by both sides and sets up a joint committee to review problems.

The result of most-favored-nation treatment will be large reductions of previous tariff levels on both sides. This fact, the recently approved extension of Japanese credit at the Export-Import Bank and the warmer relation-

ship implied by the new agreement are all expected to contribute to substantial boosts in Chinese-Japanese trade.

Two-way trade in 1973 is likely to exceed \$2 billion when all the figures are in, nearly double the sum of the previous year. While some of the increase is due to currency realignment and worldwide inflation, the volume of trade has also been rising. U.S. trade with China may be as high as \$900 million on a two-way basis in 1973, but is expected to remain well below the Japanese level for some time.

Accounting for about 20 percent of all China's foreign trade in recent years, industrialized Japan is the most important trading partner of the vast undeveloped country. On the reverse side, however, China accounts for only about 2 percent of Japan's trade.

In a gesture of friendly relations, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Masayoshi Ohira, was given a 75-minute audience yesterday by Chinese leader Mao Tse-tung at the Chinese party chairman's Peking home. Mr. Mao used the occasion to introduce the new Central Committee vice-chairman, Wang Hung-wen. Premier Chou En-lai was also present.

### French Refinery Is Arson Target

MACON, France, Jan. 6 (AP).—An oil refinery fire, the second in a week, destroyed more than two million liters of fuel today. Officials said the blaze was deliberately set. Jacques Patault, the prefect for the region, said that "the fire was certainly of criminal origin. The methods were the same as in Besancon and Belfort, but we can't affirm anything else."

A refinery fire at Roche les Beaulieu near Besancon on Dec. 29 destroyed 1.4 million liters of fuel. The Belfort fire occurred last year and was of lesser importance.

### Doctors Are Treating A Humphrey Tumor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey's physician disclosed yesterday that the former Vice-President underwent X-ray therapy last month for a possibly malignant bladder tumor.

Dr. Edgar Berman said the condition would be rechecked in about two months to determine if the treatment had been fully successful. He made the disclosure after the 62-year-old Minnesota Democrat entered Bethesda Naval Medical Center for what the doctor described as "his final checkup before he goes on vacation."

### Afros Banned in 3 Jails

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Afro hairstyles have been banned at Trinidad's three jails after it was found that prisoners were concealing matches and weapons in their hair.

### JACQUES JEKEL

Will have a sale of his fur lined collection from the 14th to the 19th of January.

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### EXHIBITION

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### Scientists Fear Most Lookers Will Take Dim View of Comet

HOUSTON, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Scientists said yesterday that the Kohoutek comet, once billed as the astronomical wonder of the century, is going to be a "great disappointment" to gaze at, no more spectacular than the average star. The Skylab-3 astronauts, Lt. Col. Gerald P. Carr, Dr. Edward G. Gibson and Lt. Col. William R. Pogue, reported from their vantage point above earth's atmosphere that the comet was "fainter than faint" and growing increasingly dim as it moved away from the sun. Dr. Thornton Page, an astronomer with the Naval Research Lab of Washington, said that he and another NRL comet watcher, Dr. Don Parker, had developed a theory to try to explain Kohoutek's drop in brightness. "It's going to be a great disappointment," Dr. Page said. "I'm afraid it will be a rather faint object. My expectation is it will look like a rather normal star, not even a bright star. With the naked eye you might be able to see a little bit of the tail, but I'm afraid people will have to use binoculars to see Kohoutek's full glory." The astronomer said that he and Dr. Parker think some of the numerous constituents believed to be in the comet's nucleus have formed a sticky white compound that has covered the nucleus in some way, thus locking in much of the material. Most of the brightness would come from material being "burned" off the extremely cold comet nucleus when it was near the sun, Dr. Page said, and that apparently wasn't happening.



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# Eurobonds

## New Issues to Test Appetite For Long-Term Dollar Debt

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 6 (AP)—If this week's heavy issue of new dollar bonds is to be a harbinger of the "dollar boom" that some are predicting, it will be a long time coming.

Long-term dollar bonds have been in the doldrums for some time. The dollar has been in the doldrums for some time. The dollar has been in the doldrums for some time.

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dollar costs within Germany will go up as inevitably will prices. This, of course, is exacerbated by the skyrocketing dollar price of oil and threatens to ruin German efforts to moderate the politically volatile cost-of-living increases.

The same is true for all the other countries, whose currencies are rapidly retreating against the dollar as a bandwagon mentality sweeps the marketplace.

On the investment side, these dollar purchases split between looking for safe, high-income placements and those looking to maximize capital appreciation. The latter means a trip to New York, where stock prices are low and the outlook rosier than elsewhere.

The former could come into the Eurobond market, but there is some question about timing. Short-term rates for Eurobonds are still higher than long-term rates—an abnormality stemming from the myriad uncertainties about the economic outlook and withering U.S. controls on capital outflows that are tending to keep corporate treasurers looking for short-term financing.

But this means that investors can get a better return on a three-month deposit than by buying bonds. The outlook, however, now that the traditionally heavy year-end corporate borrowing needs are over, is for the short-term rates to ease substantially—a move that has already begun.

Although long-term rates are expected to stay relatively stable as the short-term rates tumble under them, there may be some attraction for investors to begin looking at bonds now. The theory here is that with an economic downturn looming

## Economic Indicators

### WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Dec. 28 Latest Week	Dec. 21 Prior Week	1973
Commodity Index	272,471,000	272,202,000	\$68,553,000
Currency in Circ.	\$112,946,000	\$112,559,000	\$83,558,000
Total Loans	2,796,000	2,696,000	2,693,000
Steel prod. (tons)	33,820	33,820	170,888
Auto prod. (thous.)	462,493	462,493	391,815
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	31,932,000	31,932,000	36,676,000
Freight car lds.	89	174	141
Bus. Fw. Tr. Ltr.			

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Nov.	Prior Month	1972
Employed	85,688,000	85,688,000	82,526,000
Unemployed	5,688,000	5,688,000	4,688,000
Industrial prod.	\$1,070,200,000	\$1,070,200,000	\$877,000,000
Personal income	\$268,500,000	\$268,500,000	\$282,700,000
Consumer price ind.	137.7	137.9	127.9
Contr. contracts	194	191	177

\*1973 figures subject to revision by sources.  
Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is compiled by the Federal Reserve Board. Personal income and consumer price index are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is compiled by the Federal Reserve Board. Contr. contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised.  
large, the long-term rates may indeed fall and thus, getting locked in now to a relatively high-yielding, 15-year security could be the wise thing to do.

Prices of outstanding dollar Eurobonds were marked up last week and yields edged lower—a good omen for the re-opening of the new-issue market after its long hiatus. However, trading was very light and the signal could have been a false one of

professionals accumulating some inventory in anticipation of renewed retail buying.  
A better test of where the market is will be the \$25 million offering of Eurobonds, which is expected to be announced in the next few days. The 15-year debt is expected to carry a coupon of 8 1/2 percent and an issue price below par is possible. If priced in re-

(Continued on page 11, Col. 5)

# The Re-Aclamation of U.S. Power

By John M. Lee

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT)—

One of the most striking aspects of the far-reaching energy crisis is the reclamation of the United States as the dominant world economic power. The reason is that the United States is far less dependent upon imported oil than any of its major trading partners (or rivals) except Canada.

This country's 74 percent self-sufficiency (and Canada's 88 percent) compares with no better than 7 percent for West Germany and zero percent for Japan. This means that the United States is far less dependent upon imported oil than any of its major trading partners (or rivals) except Canada.

Similarly, even though domestic oil prices here will be pulled up by the skyrocketing international prices, the burden of those higher prices falls far more heavily on Western Europe and Japan. The countries abroad combine with disruptions due to shortages to produce higher industrial costs and lower output, higher export prices and a potential loss of competitive position.

Amid the talk of resource shortages, it should be recalled that no country (except possibly the Soviet Union) is endowed with natural resources as the United States. These America-the-beautiful geography traits really mean something: the United States is the largest producer of corn, oil, coal, soybeans, copper, natural gas, cotton, aluminum, oranges, magnesium and tomatoes.

Although the United States is increasingly dependent upon foreign suppliers, its big trade partners are even more dependent.

For the past year, the world has been in the midst of a terrific boom in commodities and com-

modity prices. The United States has been a major beneficiary. Furthermore, the relative benefits from developments in oil and other commodities have come on top of an underlying strengthening of the American competitive position.

Suddenly, it appears that the economic challenge of Japan and Western Europe has been beaten back.

A major reason for the Ameri-

can improvement is that most orthodox of competitive weapons—devaluation of the national currency.

Barring disastrous figures for December, the United States will show for 1973 its first trade surplus since 1970 and its first basic balance-of-payments surplus since 1961. Even if export markets weaken this year under the im-

provement of higher fuel costs, the surplus in the American trade position is expected to grow.

A study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development shows that in the period 1960-71, American exports saw their share of the market shrink at a rate of 2.3 percent a year. This coincided with an 8.7 percent annual increase for Japan. Last year, the situation reversed. Japan dropped 1 percent in market share while United States exports gained 2.5 percent.

It is interesting to conjecture whether the export boom was reflecting the first dollar devaluation (in December, 1971) or the second (in February, 1973) or what some call the de facto third devaluation (the sharp dollar depreciation from February to July).

Since it often takes 18 months or more before an exchange-rate change turns the trade figures around, further benefits may be in store. However, it is apparent that an instant and accelerated effect was felt when the second (and third) devaluation hit. American goods exceptionally low at a time when the world economic boom had whipped demand to unprecedented levels.

On the financial side, low American prices and deflated stock market values attracted a heavy inflow of long-term foreign capital and further bolstered the American position.

All these favorable developments are encapsulated in the strength of the dollar on foreign exchange markets. From a record depreciation of 23.5 percent against other currencies in July, measured against a 1970 benchmark, the dollar has moved up vigorously to a depreciation of about 14 percent. The yen and European currencies have dropped sharply.

## New York Stock Market

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (NYT)—Wall Street crammed some dazzling events into its four trading days last week.

The Dow-Jones Industrial ended 1973 on Monday with a fairly limp rally. But on Thursday, the second trading day of the new year, a huge recovery got under way and the Dow boomed by more than 25 points.

The index ended the week at 880.23, showing a net gain of 32.21 points.

Fueling the big Thursday rebound was the Federal Reserve Board's reduction in the required "margin," or cash payment, for buying or carrying stocks on credit to 50 percent from 65 percent. Late in the week, the market also benefited from improved hopes for a settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict and from the reduction by several major banks in their prime lending rate to 9 3/4 percent from 10 percent.

It was a week when natural-resource stocks—notably the copper, oil and uranium-rich issues—boomed while the old-line glamour languished.

International Business Machines, the longtime favorite holding of institutions, sold on Friday at its lowest price since 1971, falling 8 1/2 points to \$29 3/4. The stock was affected adversely by a request by the Telex Corporation that a Federal court hold IBM in contempt.

Weakness also was apparent in such former favorites as ARA Services, Ayon Products, Sony and Disney.

The four leading gold issues on the New York Stock Exchange all traded at record prices during the week, reflecting higher prices in European bullion markets. New highs were set by Dome Mines, Campbell Red Lake Mines, Homestake Mining and ASA, Ltd. Dome soared 2 1/2 points in two days before its gains were clipped by profit taking.

Railroad stocks also turned in a brisk performance, buoyed by their natural-resource holdings as well as by expectations for 1974 earnings.

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly over-the-counter trading in foreign and last bid prices for the week with the net change from previous week's last bid prices.

Table showing various stock prices and their changes.

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## The Year for Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—The following were compiled from quotations supplied by

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## New York Bond Sales

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chg
(Continued from Page 9)		
Telcel 1/2/74	58 3/4 58 1/2 58 1/2	-1/4
Telcel 1/2/74	58 3/4 58 1/2 58 1/2	-1/4
Telcel 1/2/74	58 3/4 58 1/2 58 1/2	-1/4
Telcel 1/2/74	58 3/4 58 1/2 58 1/2	-1/4
Telcel 1/2/74	58 3/4 58 1/2 58 1/2	-1/4
Telcel 1/2/74	58 3/4 58 1/2 58 1/2	-1/4
Telcel 1/2/74	58 3/4 58 1/2 58 1/2	-1/4
Telcel 1/2/74	58 3/4 58 1/2 58 1/2	-1/4
Telcel 1/2/74	58 3/4 58 1/2 58 1/2	-1/4
Telcel 1/2/74	58 3/4 58 1/2 58 1/2	-1/4

## Market Averages

Week ended Jan. 4, 1974

Dow Jones

High Low Last Change

30 Industrials 120.14 119.75 120.14 +0.39

500 Stocks 109.54 109.05 109.54 +0.50

Standard &amp; Poor's

High Low Last Change

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Standard &amp; Poor's

## World's Largest Lode

## U.S. Stimulates Development Of Rich Oil Deposit in West

By James P. Sterba

DENVER, Jan. 6 (NYT).—For 43 years, the United States has been sitting on the world's largest oilfield. True or false?

The answer is true. Sort of, until Tuesday. On that day in Denver, shortly after 10 a.m., when the envelopes are opened, the federal government will lease to the highest bidder a 5,120-acre tract of land in northwestern Colorado that contains more oil than is known to exist on the North Slope of Alaska.

And that tract is only a tiny chunk of about 15,500 square miles of Colorado. Utah and Wyoming, under which lies from 600 billion to 3 trillion barrels of oil—enough to make Middle East oil reserves seem like a puddle and to make four-flushers out of Arab sheikhs.

As unlikely as it seems, in this relatively small sector of the West there is two or three times more oil than is known to exist in the entire rest of the world. But there are several catches. The first is that it is not really oil at all. It is called oil shale, but even that is wrong. The rock in which it is located is not shale, and "oil" is not oil.

Called Maristones, the rocks are called maristones and what is in them is called kerogen. By heating up the maristones to about 900 degrees, the kerogen cooks out into shale oil which can then be refined into gasoline and other petroleum products.

Geologists know the oil shale layers as the Green River Formation. It was formed roughly 60 million years ago at the bottom of three freshwater lakes at the beginning of the Cenozoic era, long after dinosaurs died off and long before man emerged. Algae and other organic materials died and settled to the bottom of these lakes and built up layers sometimes 3,000 feet thick. Because of erosion during the centuries, some of these layers are exposed or near the earth's surface.

Ever since the turn of the century, people living on top of this Green River Formation have expected that an oil-shale boom would make them rich. But so far it hasn't happened. In the next two decades, however, it might. It all rests on economic and environmental concerns.

Although oil companies and oil speculators have been buying privately held oil shale lands for decades, only minor attempts have been made to exploit them in this country. That is because America has had enough cheap conventional oil around to fergo

The leasing program I have approved will encourage oil-shale development and allow us to learn whether our 600-billion-barrel shale-oil reserves can be developed at acceptable economic and environmental costs.

So far, the major energy companies have spouted lofty promises about their interest in oil shale but have invested what for them is only pocket money in its development. The size of Tuesday's bid is viewed as an indicator of their seriousness in tapping oil-shale resources. Critics have charged that the government is selling oil-shale properties as a way of gaining further concentrations of power in energy resources for the future.

Some oil company executives have announced technological breakthroughs which they say will allow them to extract oil from shale cheaply. But skeptics contend these are largely stock promotions.

Mr. Morton believes that it will take eight years, at a minimum, to get a viable oil-shale industry off the ground, even with generous government subsidization. Although oil from shale could eventually provide all of this country's needs, government officials forecast that, even if things go right, oil from shale will provide only about 4 percent of U.S. needs by 1985.

The environmental cost of doing this could be staggering. Mined conventional oil in an open-pit operation as the land is best suited for a daily excavation approaching the size of the Panama Canal is required to produce 50,000 barrels of oil a day.

The shale varies in potential output, but 20 to 30 gallons of oil a ton of shale is considered average. In order to get 50,000 barrels of oil a day, gigantic earth-moving efforts would be needed.

But that is only part of the problem. Once the oil is cooked out of the shale, there is up to twice as much specific volume of leftover material as there was shale in the first place. It expands.

In other words, for every one ton of oil shale, there are two tons of leftover materials to dispose of. This means canyons would have to be literally filled in with spent shale. And what if a wind came up and simply blew it all over the West? The government spent \$7 million on a 2,300-page environmental impact statement and it still isn't sure.

Other ways of extracting the oil from the shale by leaving it in the ground are being tried. These are called in situ processes, and they involve heating the shale in place.

If after 70 years of waiting, the oil-shale boom does come to the western slopes of the Rockies, local communities will be forced to grapple with a gigantic influx of people—a doubling of their sparse populations in the next five or 10 years. Many residents here are not ready for this. Planning is something they have not had to think about, but the specter of thousands of house trailers housing oil-shale workers is frightening.

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## Despite House Action

## Exim Bank May Consider Soviet Gas Deal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—The U.S. Export-Import Bank acknowledged it might consider a \$49.5 million credit loan for a major U.S.-Soviet gas deal in the next month despite Congress's expected restraint against such credits.

Rep. Les Aspin, D., Wis., said he learned the bank will consider within the next month whether to grant the loan to the Russian bank for foreign trade. "We might consider the matter," Export-Import Vice-Chairman Walter C. Sauer confirmed in a brief interview.

Mr. Sauer refused to discuss whether bank consideration of the loan defies a House ban prohibiting such U.S. credits for Soviet trade until President Nixon certifies that the Soviet Union permits free emigration of Jews and other citizens.

The loan would go to a \$110 million exploration of natural gas fields in eastern Siberia. The exploration could lead to an estimated \$10 billion U.S.-Soviet project to develop the gas fields and ship gas to the U.S.-West coast.

Along with the direct \$49.5 million loan, the Export-Import Bank would guarantee another \$49.5 million in loans by private U.S. banks. The remaining \$49.5 million in loans by private U.S. banks. The remaining \$49.5 million in loans by private U.S. banks.

The Russian wheat sale has been criticized as a major factor in the increase in food prices. Mr. Aspin said gas would cost \$1.25 to \$1.50 per thousand cubic feet more than six times the 20-cent price of natural gas in the United States.

Further, the Russians could cut off the gas supply at any time, Mr. Aspin said, despite use of the subsidized U.S. loans to finance development of the gas fields.

The second proposed U.S.-Soviet natural gas project would be in western Siberia. Some of that gas would be shipped to the U.S. East coast. The two gas projects are the major proposals in U.S.-Soviet trade and development. U.S. officials say they could eventually require some \$6 billion in subsidized U.S. credit loans.

The House-passed restraint against such U.S. credits for Soviet trade is certain to be favored in the Senate, where it is cosponsored by 85 of the 100 senators. Only failure of the foreign trade bill to which it is attached could prevent Congress's approval of the Soviet-trade restraint.

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## Chinese Move To Increase Export of Oil

After First Significant Shipment Last Year

By Joseph Lelyveld

HONG KONG, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Apparently tempted by the oil crisis, China has been making new commitments to export oil in modest amounts. But there have been no hints that Peking is ready to succumb to the blandishments of the international oil companies in hopes of becoming a major exporter in the near future.

It was only last year that China made its first oil exports of any significance, delivering one million metric tons of low-sulfur crude oil of the highest quality to oil-paroled Japan. Those deliveries were expected to triple this year. But recently there have been Japanese press reports that the Chinese may be prepared to export as much as five million tons this year if they can reach through necessary pipeline and port construction in Liaoning Province in the northeast.

In addition, industry sources say that China has recently promised to meet about one-fifth of Hong Kong's requirements for diesel oil, which would be on the order of 100,000 tons. For the first time, this Chinese oil will be sold through a middleman to international oil companies. Local consumers will get it at Shell, Mobil or Shell outlets.

Thailand has been promised 50,000 tons of diesel oil at what a Thai official called a "friendly price"—lower than the world market price—and it has been encouraged to order more. Peking has also expressed a willingness to talk about oil with the Philippines.

In all these cases, political motives can be discerned. Neither Thailand nor the Philippines has formal diplomatic relations with Peking yet. Hong Kong's Chinese population will certainly be impressed to know that some of its fuel is coming from the mainland. And China has a strong interest in discouraging Japan from turning to the Soviet Union to meet its energy needs.

Even more obvious are the economic incentives for getting into the business of exporting oil when the world price is steadily climbing. China needs foreign exchange to pay for imports.

Record Production

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—Chinese Premier Zhou En-lai said China's oil production last year reached a record high of 80 million tons, according to a Japanese dispatch from Peking. Mr. Zhou gave the production figure to visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

Saudis Get Japan Aid

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese government has decided to supply 15,000 metric tons of polyvinyl chloride and other raw materials used for plastic manufacturing to Saudi Arabia as "emergency aid," the newspaper Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported last week. Nihon Keizai said the deal resulted from Deputy Premier Takeo Miki's recent visit to Saudi Arabia.

Record Exports Seen For Scotch Whisky

GLASGOW, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Scotch whisky exports for 1973 are expected to reach a new record of more than 220 million, with the United States remaining the biggest customer.

The Scotch Whisky Association said recently that the United States had imported 26.3 million gallons in the first 10 months of 1973. It was followed by Japan with 5.3 million gallons in the same period, an increase of 187 percent on the first 10 months of 1972.

Business.

The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide business news. Day after day. And this is the only newspaper in Europe that prints complete daily closing prices for both Wall Street exchanges.

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Audience.

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Travel.

If you travel a lot, and most Herald Tribune readers do, read the ads for airlines, hotels and resorts in this paper.

Music.

From rock sessions to cello duets, the Herald Tribune keeps you as current on the current European musical scene.

## In Chicago, industry speaks American.



American National Bank speaks industry's language with an educated ear to every nuance involved in international finance.

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## Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

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ALLOW	HIER	ETON
SITUONS	SINDS	DIAMS

**-By W. L. W.**

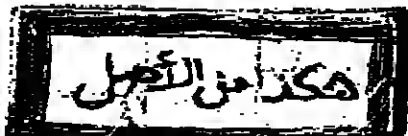
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**-By Robert Byrne**

White	Black	SICILIAN
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2 N-KB3	P-Q3	18 N-Q2
3 P-Q4	P-P	19 N-M3
4 N-Q3	N-KB3	20 R-N3
5 P-K3	P-P3	21 P-K3
6 R-N5	P-R3	22 B-B
7 P-B4	P-R2	23 R-R5
8 Q-B3	B-K3	24 R-B6
9 P-Q4	Q-NQ2	25 R-Q3
10 Q-O-O	B-B2	26 R-Q3
11 R-Z2	R-QN1	27 B-B7
12 Q-N3	P-R1	28 B-Q5
13 KR-B1	R-N4	29 K-K3
14 Q-R4	P-P4	30 P-K3
15 N-P	P-P	31 P-K1
16 P-N	R-Q	32 R-R2

1

# DENNIS THE MENACE





# Russia Officially Out as World Cup Soccer Draw Is Held

FRANKFURT, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Brian Le Pevre of Australia moaned "horrible," while G. E. Rousier said, "I feel like a bride before her wedding night." West German team manager Helmut Schoen almost managed a smile and the Russians jumped an angry protest in the lap of the Federation Internationale de Football Association after officially being kicked out of the World Cup competition.

This was the situation today as soccer officials from four continents left for home after the draw for the World Soccer Cup this year.

They will return for the June 13 to July 7 championships in nine West German cities in the biggest sports festival outside the Olympic Games.

Despite the festive occasion—1,000 invited guests inside the concert hall of Frankfurt's radio station, 800 million television viewers in 41 countries and an undisciplined number of radio listeners—yesterday's draw went on without any fireworks. FIFA's organizing committee had met earlier in the day and worked out a plan to keep the big teams apart and had taken all sorts of geographical considerations. They also seeded Brazil, Uruguay, Italy and West Germany to head their four-team groups.

The only gasp of excitement came when an 11-year-old Berlin choirboy, Detlef Lange, plucked out East Germany from the draw and placed Georg Buscher's team in group 1 with the West German neighbors and cup favorites.

Group 1: West Germany, Chile, East Germany and Australia.

Group 2: Spain/Yugoslavia, Brazil, Zaire and Scotland.

Group 3: The Netherlands, Uruguay, Sweden and Bulgaria.

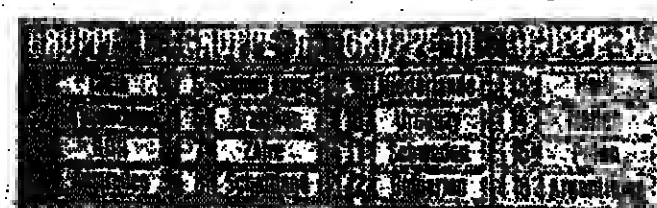
Group 4: East Italy, Poland and Argentina.

The winners of groups 1 and 3 and the runners-up in groups 2 and 4 will go into group A of the second final round.

The winners of groups 2 and 4 and the runners-up of groups 1 and 3 will go into group B of the second final round.

The runners-up in groups A and B will meet to decide third and fourth places at Munich on July 8. The winners of groups A and B will meet in the final in Munich on July 7.

Brazil, the reigning world champions, will play the opening game of the tournament on June 13 in Frankfurt against



either Spain or Yugoslavia. The two European countries meet in a playoff game in Frankfurt on Feb. 13 after being tied on points and goals in qualification Group 7.

This game was decided by the FIFA during a morning session yesterday. The world body, by a 13-5 vote, also rejected a Soviet demand for a second game against Chile on neutral ground.

The Russians, held to a scoreless draw in Moscow, refused to play in Santiago, Chile, after the overthrow of President Salvador Allende's Marxist government. Moscow said the national stadium had been used as a "concentration camp and the grass was soaked with blood" of the opponents of the new military regime.

Before leaving for home today, Soviet soccer chief Boris Fedosov left a two-page protest with the FIFA, citing the "lack of moral and logic." FIFA sources said they expected the matter to rest there, with no danger of an East European boycott—in solidarity with the Soviet Union—of the championships.

With no apparent "dynamite group" as in 1970 when England's world champions drew Brazil, most observers agreed the West German hosts had the best of the draw.

Schoen, a former national defender, certainly had no complaints.

"We should finish either first or second in our group and qualify for the next round," he said. "It was a good draw but I know from experience that we can take no team lightly, not even Australia."

Australia's Yugoslav-born coach, Rale Rasic, moaned: "Mr. Schoen can say that again. Why we had to pick the West Germans of all teams I don't know."

"Normally crowds roar for the underdogs," he added, "but I guess they will desert us in favor of their own team."

Australian team official Le Pevre nodded and said: "It's a horrible draw. We have some hot, very hot games in front of us."

If soccer experts predicted a warm summer for the South American teams, there was no lack of confidence in Uruguay's camp.

"Not a bad group," said Washington Cataldi, looking over the Netherlands, Sweden and Bulgaria. "I wouldn't be surprised if we come out with a clean slate. We like to play European teams."

Joao Havelange, the FIFA vice-president and chairman of Brazil's Sports Federation, was satisfied: "Perhaps the West Germans got a slightly better draw, but I have no complaints. We won't underestimate the opposition in our search for a fourth title."

Rousier of Haiti, one of the three newcomers to the World Cup, was in a sunny cypripis mood.

"We are happy. Imagine us playing in the Olympic Stadium in Munich," he said. "I feel like a bride before her wedding night. Perhaps we can do a North Korea on one of the teams."

Rousier referred to Korea's 1966 giant-slaying of Italy in England and the Asians' 3-0 lead in the quarterfinal against Portugal before Rousier took over and secured a 5-3 victory. Memories of the disaster in Middlesbrough did not haunt Italy's successful coach, Ferruccio Valcareggi, who said, "The luck in the draw did not run my way. Look at the Germans in Group 1. I expect three hard games, but hope we pull through."

Argentina's FIFA member Oscar Ferrari did not like the prospects of meeting Italy.

"We could have done happily without this draw," he said. "We have to beat the Poles to qualify."

The Poles, who ousted England from the competition, looked forward to playing in the Munich Olympic Stadium.

"We won Olympic gold here," said coach Kazimierz Gorski, "but the Italians are hard to play against. It will be Argentina or us for the second place."

## Collombin Wins

# Ski Winners Take The Right Course

From Wire Dispatches  
GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, West Germany, Jan. 6—Familiarity with the course helped Christian Neureuther and Roland Collombin win World Cup ski races here this weekend. Both scored their first victory this season.

Today, Collombin of Switzerland captured the men's downhill and set a course record as he won here for the second successive year. The Olympic downhill silver medalist was clocked in 1 minute 45.17 seconds over a 3,140-meter course; his victory put him in second place in the World Cup standings.

Austria's Franz Klammer, winner of a downhill two weeks ago, finished second today in 1:45.41 to maintain his lead atop the men's Cup standings. He has 71 points, six more than Collombin.

Herbert Plank of Italy, winner of the only other downhill event this season, was third in 1:45.72. Plank held the previous mark for this course, 1:45.91.

Yesterday, West Germany's Neureuther upset defending Cup champion Gustav Thoeni of Italy to win a slalom race.

Neureuther, a medical student, won his hometown race and became the first West German to win a men's event in this year's World Cup competition.

He finished 34 seconds ahead of three-time World Cup holder Thoeni. Hans-Georg Schlegel of West Germany was third, David Zwilling of Austria was fourth and Fausto Radici of Italy fifth.

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# The Super Bowl Plot Will Revolve Around the Vikings' Tarkenton

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (UPI)—

Frank Tarkenton once threw a football as far as he could. Sixty-one and one-half yards.

"I thought that was my limit on distance," he says, "but I know now that it's really not."

He knows because last Sunday, when his Minnesota Vikings were playing the Dallas Cowboys for the Dallas Conference championship, he threw a pass to John Gilliam that traveled nearly 65 yards. He had seen Gilliam sprinting into the clear beyond what Tarkenton thought was his limit but in that moment, he recalls, "All my 20 years of football told me, 'throw it.'"

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